

Orleans County Monitor.

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GEO. H. BLAKE, - Editor.

BARTON, VT., DEC. 11, 1876.

"Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain, Through influence and corruption gain; Here painted Truth her glories proudly dress, Plunged in Liberty, and Law."

HAYES OR TILDEN?

Last Tuesday, the Presidential electors in the several States met and voted for President and Vice President. The States voted for Hayes cast 153 votes, while Tilden gets 141. There were no complications, would elect Hayes, but the contest is so close, and the issue is of so great importance, that every thing possible will be done by the Tildenites to reverse the decision.

Aside the difficulty with several electors, who were ineligible on account of holding United States offices at the time of their election as electors, there is the further perplexing difficulty that there was some irregular and fraudulent voting in several of the Southern States, and in two of these, the canvassing committees threw out the votes of several counties, on account of ballot-box stuffing and intimidation. In South Carolina, the Tilden electors received a majority of the votes, but in two counties, largely made up of negroes and Republican voters, the returns gave a large Democratic majority, and it appeared to the canvassing board that the returns were false, and they were thrown out; this gave the State to the Republicans and elected Hayes electors.

In Louisiana, the canvassing board found that in several counties the negroes were "intimidated," and that they did not vote, or were compelled to vote the Democratic ticket. This gave the Democrats large majorities in these counties, and gave the Tilden electors a majority in the State. These counties were rejected on account of the above irregularities, and the State then went for Hayes.

Hence, before anybody can tell who will be the next president, congress, and possibly the Supreme Court, will pass on some of the disputed points, and finally settle the question, after months of waiting. The three States, Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, are naturally Republican. They have been carried by the Republicans at every election since their reconstruction, and those who are best acquainted with them believe that in a free, fair and untrammelled election, they would have cast a heavy Republican majority at the last election. If this is true, it is pretty good evidence that there was intimidation and false voting at the last election, and that the canvassing boards were right in discarding the votes from such counties as were falsely returned. The laws of these States are very plain in regard to the duties of those who canvass the votes, and in Louisiana, in particular, they are obliged to reject the votes of such parishes as are wrong from any cause.

In regard to certain electors who are said to be ineligible, it is probable that the Democrats are deeper in the mire than the Republicans in the mud, for several Democratic electors are said to be worse off from other causes than the post-masters on the Republican side. It strikes us that the fair way in these cases is to give each State, that has cast a majority of honest votes for Tilden, the votes of all the Tilden electors, even those some of them are technically ineligible, and the same on the other side. When a State votes for Hayes, he ought to receive the votes of all the electors of that State.

In the meantime, while this vexed question is being discussed and settled, the sun will rise and set as regularly as heretofore, and the people of this great country ought to pursue their peaceful avocations with as much assiduity and diligence as usual. In due time it will be, as we hope, amicably settled, and the nation will go on in its career of progress and prosperity.

U. S. CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress assembled at 12 o'clock on Monday last. When the Senate was called to order, Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chaplain, offered prayer, asking that Congress might have special wisdom and understanding; that they might be able to do what is right and in furtherance of the welfare of all the people, and that God would be merciful to this people, and not forsake them before the eyes of all nations.

The new Senators were enrolled and without further action the Senate adjourned.

The House met at the same hour, and adopted the following resolution:

"The House being informed that since its last adjournment Hon. M. C. Kerr, who at the commencement of the present Congress was elected Speaker of the House, has departed this life, creating a vacancy in the office of the Speaker, it is therefore ordered that the House do now proceed to the election of a speaker in due time."

Samuel J. Randall (Dem.) of Pa., was elected, having received 161 votes to James A. Garfield's 82. On motion of Mr. Hewitt (Dem.) of N. Y., it was resolved to appoint committees of investigation in regard to the recent elections in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the South Carolina Committee, as follows: Messrs. Saylor of Ohio; Abbott of Massachusetts; Stenger of Pennsylvania; Edes of Illinois; Jones of Kentucky; Phillips of Missouri; Banks of Massachusetts; Lapham of New York, and Lawrence of Ohio.

The Democratic House assumes at once, that the returns from all of the

Southern States voting for Hayes are incorrect, and proposes to "investigate." From the angry and unreasonable actions shown by the majority, during the past week, very strong and dangerous times seem to be at hand in the House. Every attempt on the part of the Republican members of the House to have a voice in matters relating to elections, is frowned down. Even the admission of members of congress from Colorado and some of the Southern States, who have proper certificates, is refused.

The President's message was received and read. The message is somewhat longer than usual, and considerable space is devoted to a review of the President's actions during the last eight years. It seems more like a valedictory than anything else, and is more full of facts in relation to existing matters pertaining to the government, than suggestions in regard to the future. A subsequent message, relating to the Southern elections, was sent in by the President, but the Democrats treated it with scorn.

A FRIGHTFUL AND FATAL SLIDE

The neighborhood of Scranton is very hilly and to get the coal from the mines to the railroad depots requires a series of ingenious inclined planes, the cars being hoisted where necessary or allowed to run down inclined planes. A day or two ago four cars were drawn up the plane by a stout wire rope, the plane being on the grade of one foot to three. Just as they had reached within a few feet of the head house the fastening gave way, a moment's pause, and the coal train commenced its wild career down the mountain side, striking terror into the hearts of the workmen at the engine house as they saw it speed away. Down, down it dashed with a rush like a whirlwind, gaining in momentum as it went, until it neared the front of the plane. A workman named Durkin, who was engaged pushing a car along a branch track at the foot immediately in the way of the runaway, saw it approaching him and made a desperate effort to escape. But with a velocity almost as great as that of a cannon ball it struck him, and the car by which he was standing, sweeping both a distance of 200 yards, until Durkin and the car collided with a large coal train lying on the level. The crash was followed by a thick cloud of coal, pieces of wood and iron, and in the midst of the destructive tumult poor Durkin was torn to pieces. The men who saw him when he was struck looked for him after the force of the shock had been spent, and were horrified to find him cut up into fragments. The strength of the shock may be imagined when it is stated that heavy car wheels were flung as high as the car shops, fully a height of twenty feet in the air. Durkin was over 60 years of age, and had been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company for twenty years.

BURNING OF A THEATRE AND THE LOSS OF 300 LIVES.

A fire broke out on Tuesday night in the Brooklyn theatre at Brooklyn N. Y., which caused the complete destruction of the building and probably more than three hundred lives. The fire originated on or above the stage and the scenery took fire at once, and burned with such rapidity that several of the actors perished in the flames. The orchestra is reported as all lost. As is usual in like cases the alarm caused such a rush for the doors that they were completely blocked up, and many were trampled to death and smothered in their frantic attempts to get out. The flames spread so rapidly that in five minutes all of those who had not escaped were burned to death or smothered. Most of the victims were found in the cellar, where they had fallen from the vestibule and the spaces about the doors. Murdoch the noted actor perished, having been overtaken by the fire in his room near the stage. All Brooklyn is in mourning and the whole country is appalled at the terrible calamity. It is the same story repeated: The small passage and door ways were entirely blocked up by the crowd rushing frantically to escape from the horrid death of burning.

ILLNESS OF GOVERNOR FAIRBANKS.

Governor Fairbanks was taken quite seriously ill some days before the adjournment of the legislature, and was confined to his room in the Pavilion during the last two weeks of his stay at Montpelier; after returning home he was taken worse and his friends were so much alarmed about him that they sent for physicians from New York. We learn that he is better but that his physicians recommend a trip to a warm climate, if he hopes to get through the winter. It would be a great misfortune to the State to lose so estimable a man as Governor Fairbanks, and many prayers will be made for his recovery.

THE CABINET.—In the midst of so many fears and doubts as to the future, we trust it will lend assurance to our readers to learn that President Hayes is to have one of the best cabinets known for many years. The announcement which we make, though not strictly "official," may be regarded as highly probable and satisfactory.

Sec. of State. W. M. Evarts, New York
Treasury. B. H. Brewster, Kentucky
War. G. M. Drew, Pennsylvania
Navy. G. M. Drew, Pennsylvania
Interior. S. M. McKim, California
Postmaster General. G. M. Drew, Pennsylvania
Attorney General. L. P. Jewell, Vermont

—Vermont Farmer.

That is a very neat arrangement, but it will be all smashed to splinters if the Democrats succeed in getting Tilden into the Presidential chair.

The report of the Postmaster General shows that the expenses of running that branch of government have been greatly lessened during the past year. This is

believed to be due to the wise and sagacious measures introduced by Mr. Jewell while he was at the head of this department. The expenditures during the last year were \$4,000,000 less than the estimates.

THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS AND THE "REFORMERS."

The Vermont electors, chosen Nov. 7, met at Montpelier, last Tuesday, and cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Sillace, the elector who was ineligible on account of having been post-master at the time of his election, did not meet with the board, but the remaining members, four in number, filled the vacancy, according to the Statute of the State, by electing him as the fifth elector, when he was admitted and cast his vote.

The Democrats proceeded in the meantime with the force entitled: "Twenty-Three Thousand Majority for Hayes and One Democratic Elector," and Amos Aldrich held a meeting of his own, and voted for Tilden and Hendricks. The great "reform" party who are now attempting to get into power, in their frantic efforts to gain one vote, have come up into Republican Vermont, and are trying to steal a vote from this State, which cast more than three times as many Republican as Democratic votes at the last election. Let us see. Suppose that there were no other disputed questions in the United States, in relation to this election, and by some technicality, or mistake on the part of the Republicans, one of our electors was lost to the majority side, how would it comport with justice and "reform" to give one of the electors of Vermont to Tilden, and make him president for the next four years? We do not believe there is a decent Democrat in this State, that would desire to have Tilden president, if he were made so by a Vermont elector; and yet, the National Democratic Committee have planned, several prominent Democrats in this State have sanctioned, and Amos Aldrich has executed the disreputable and shameful farce of trying to wrest from Vermont one of her Republican electors.

Now, Democrats, when it comes to be said, as it will in any event, that the Republicans are guilty of frauds and every manner of crime in this election, remember that the head managers of your party, out of the State and in the State, have "with malice aforethought, deliberately, wantonly and shamefully walked into this State and attempted to steal a vote for Tilden." The Republicans are guilty of enough; but when they stoop to anything meaner than this, count us out of that party.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1876.

Special Correspondence.

The annual American feast of fat things could not possibly be omitted from the Centennial calendar, and I have therefore to chronicle one of the jolliest and most generous Thanksgivings of many years. No one in our rather meagre list of holidays, touches more deeply than this the heart of the descendant from Puritan stock, for the reason probably that it appeals to another no less important and cherished organ. A sort of glow pervades the whole Republic on this particular Thursday of November, whether its inhabitants vividly realize their personal and national blessings of the year or not. A rubicund smile diffuses itself over the face of the body politic, even though that of nature be sullen and her breath sourly chilled. Outside discomfort acts only as an artistic foil to the cheer within; the querulous wind and spitting clouds are heaven-sent contrasts to enhance the charms of broad freights shining over rich brown and fawn and foaming glasses. Some spark of the divine hospitality which, like a magnet, draws round the father's board the scattered members of a family, reaches even the semi-ossified conscience of the city boarding-house keeper, and on this glorious day some venerable roaster dies to grace her table, usually ornamented only by a durable steak. The very convicts and vagabonds of New York have little need to sleep on empty stomachs, for "one touch of turkey makes the whole world kin." For a week previous to the great occasion, carded after carded of provisions for hospitals, newsboys' lodging-houses, prisons and charitable institutions of all kinds—and more good was done with the money than expended. I venture to say, that by any other expenditure of double the amount that the year has witnessed.

The exercises of the day were of the order usual to New York. In most of the churches services were held for an appetizer to the respective congregations, which then dispersed to the various businesses of the occasion, which consisted in rendering themselves torpid with delicacies, and finishing the day in bosom-constructor-like inactivity. A large number of juveniles evidently mistook the festival for the Italian Carnival, for the streets were noisy with motley processions composed of exuberant youngsters, clad in every description of costume, male and female. Quite a number of the urchins being in unfortunate ignorance of an old statute prohibiting the wearing of masks in the streets, replaced their natural physiognomies by various horrible paper faces, which, as they gave to their wearers all the appearance of dreadful little gnomes of the earth, and terrified the smaller children nearly into convulsions, were naturally the source of more joy to their possessors than anything sort of unlimited nipping and plump pudding could bring. But all these pleasurable emotions suddenly turned to the very gall of bitterness when certain unfeeling policemen laid violent hands upon sundry of these youthful mummies and dragged them swiftly into the awful presence of out-

raged law represented by a police court justice. The weeping protestations of the infant offenders that only through ignorance had they trodden upon the toes of the Revised Statutes, procured for them, as one may imagine, a very light punishment.

At Ludlow Street Jail the inmates were regulated in the traditional style. Mr. Tweed ordered and disposed of a big dinner, and, contrasting his warm quarters with the discomforts of a "life on the ocean wave," found abundant cause for jubilation.

At the Tombs the prisoners enjoyed extra fare. Woodward, of the Ring, who, like his coadjutor over in Ludlow street, is the guest of the city against his will, continuing to follow the example of his chief, refused to partake of his host's hospitality, but sent out for a sumptuous repast of which he partook in lonely state. I will remark here, by way of parenthesis, that Woodward gives signs of turning state's evidence. If he fulfils these promises, look out for some rich revelations, for he has documentary proof by the trunkful, and could probably bring to grief some wily thieves who have thus far avoided implication.

At the Newsboys' Lodging House, between six and seven hundred urchins astounded their poor little empty gazes by handing down a plentiful supply of turkey and "plum duff," the memory of which will cling about them through many a hungry day to come.

At the Little Wanderers' Home about fourteen hundred children were similarly provided for, and at the rooms of the Juvenile Guardian Society, fifteen hundred of the little ones were, for the moment at least, made comfortable and happy.

That there are such things as these to record—and I have instanced but specimens of the charitable doings of the day—is in itself one of the most worthy causes of Thanksgiving. Such reminders that there are hundreds of men and women whose unselfish life-work is a war upon want and suffering in the lower classes, and especially among that great multitude of children who, in a city like this, are born only to drop into the waiting jaws of misery and vice are enough to warm one's heart and go far to re-establish one's tottering trust in human nature.

The scales of Justice have swung from the hands of the blind goddess all this week, and have done a good deal of weighing despite Thanksgiving diversions. The Martinez Del Valle breach of promise case to which I referred last week, and which has contributed some spicy chapters to the literature of the courts, has been decided, the jury discounting her modest claim of \$50,000 some 999 per cent., and allowing her \$50 for repairs to her feelings and reputation.

Mr. Edwin Booth, looking down from the heights of tragedy, has long regarded with disfavor the continued use of his name in connection with the theatre which he built and which has passed from his control, and has been for some time endeavoring to compel the present lessees, Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, to change its name; but with much less success than he is accustomed to meet with in the exercise of his profession. The decision on his motion for an injunction was rendered this week, and confirms the right of Jarrett & Palmer to retain the style under which this beautiful temple of the drama was christened.

Quite a number of other cases of some importance have been adjudicated, but as they have mostly been of local or personal bearing they need no further reference. Among the lot, however, was one of national, I may say of world-wide importance, which I feel that I ought not to withhold. This was the complaint of a man who deliberately and unblushingly asserted in the police court, that he had been assaulted and had received certain injuries while defending—his mother-in-law. I leave to your imagination the sensation produced in court by this totally unprecedented allegation. Fancy the expression with which every Benedict in the room turned upon the bold allegation, whose parti-colored eyes were fixed defiantly on vacancy. Picture to yourself the stern, hard lines which, after the first shock of amazement, crept into the previously benign countenance of the judge—himself a married man—as he bent his indignant gaze on the would-be imposer upon judicial credibility. For one brief minute it was so still that you could pick up a pin, and then the silence was broken by a low, solemn voice from the Bench. "Is it your purpose, my friend, to bring yourself into contempt of court, or have election troubles unhinged your intellect? If the latter be your sad condition I have no sentiments for you other than those of pity. Compose yourself and try again." The complainant, although somewhat awed, repeated his statement, eliciting hysterical laughter from nearly all present, with the exception of the judge, who resumed in tones that had tears in them, "Prisoner at the bar, for as such I must now regard you. I have sat on this bench till I have almost worn a hole in it, and yet in all these years I have never had a case come up before me that at all resembled yours. I have fined many a man \$5 for killing his mother-in-law, but I can recall nothing in the annals of jurisprudence which warrants a doubt that you, in asking credence for this unparalleled story, are making game of this court. It is hard to sentence a man who applies to me for relief, but what other course is open to me? Why could you not have otherwise accounted for those morning optics? Why did you not tell me that Peter Cooper had thrown a paving stone at you? Why did you not explain to me that you had

stumbled over the habeas corpus act or that the tottering constitution of the United States had fallen on you? I would have believed you. I would have seen to it that you obtained justice. But no, nothing would do but the tale with which you have twice offended the ears of this court, and you have thus placed yourself in a double-barrelled dilemma. If, as is most probable, you have perjured yourself, the States Prison yawns to receive you; and if not, then, in my opinion, a considerably worse fate should be yours."

Here the applause, which throughout this brief and pointed address had manifested itself in gentle murmurs, became general and vociferous, showing how deeply his Honor's concluding point had been appreciated by a large proportion of the audience. When order was again restored the judge feebly added, "I shall take the paper and reserve my decision. Take the prisoner away and adjourn the court. I can do no more to-day. Should his Honor recover from his present attack of brain fever I may learn the final result. RADIUS."

Boston is developing an extensive export trade, and the more extensive it becomes the better for New England if not for New York. Three European steamers left Boston for Liverpool, a few days since, with cargoes valued at \$900,000 in the aggregate. The cargo of one of them, the Victoria, was valued at \$500,000, and it is said to be the largest ever loaded at the port. It consisted in part of 20,000 bushels of corn; 900 tons of provisions; 3900 bales of cotton; and 4700 barrels of apples.

State News.

Geo. H. Hackett of Tunbridge has taken 12,000 bushels of apples at his mill this season, and made 3,562 barrels of cider.

A large shipment of government headstons, comprising about 10,000 pieces, is being made from West Rutland to Marietta, Ga.

A. W. Gray & Sons of Middletown, have just shipped a lot of their threshing machines to Chili, to parties who carefully examined the exhibit at Philadelphia before selecting. Good for Vermont's industries.

MORRISTOWN.—Governor Hendee was called from Washington on Tuesday last week, by a telegram announcing the sickness of his wife, who has the malarial fever. We learn that she is improving.

ST. ALBANS BETTER MARKET.—The attendance was full on Tuesday, and the market quiet. Common grades sold at from sixteen to eighteen cents; good, twenty to twenty-two cents; choice, twenty-three to twenty-eight cents, and gilt edged, at thirty cents per pound, with occasionally an extra lot at something higher.

General News Items.

While Robert Lee of New York city was exhibiting a loaded revolver to his children it suddenly exploded and the bullet entered the eye of his daughter, aged 9 years, killing her instantly.

The governor of Oregon, a democrat, refused to give the republican electors certificates, and has given the democratic electors certificates instead, though they lacked several hundred votes of having a majority.

Gold went down to 108 5/8 Monday the lowest price since the war, with the exception of about a week in November, 1873. On the 6th of that month it went down to 106 1/8, the lowest point since June, 1862. A week later it was above 108 again, and has been there ever since until this week.

A Washington correspondent says that Speaker Randall's closing reference to executive usurpation was greeted from the galleries by "that peculiar, shrill, strident cry, which during the war became known as the rebel yell." The cry was never heard in the House before, which shows the progress which reform is making under the new dispensation.

The Democrats have selected Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania for their Speaker. Mr. Randall was the leader on the Democratic side in the salary grab steal. Besides voting for the back-pay amendment, he voted to raise the pay of Congressmen to \$8,000. He was a member of the conference committee and voted with Butler against Garfield over his proposition. Mr. Randall defeated Mr. Cox, who opposed the salary steal.

SALE OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.—The public sale of the Exhibition Buildings in Fairmount Park took place one week ago last Friday. The amount realized was small compared with the original cost of the buildings. The Main Exhibition Building, which cost \$1,600,000, was first offered at \$1,000,000. It was purchased by Thomas S. Ellis, the auctioneer. "What is bid for the Main Exhibition Building?" "Have I one million?" There was no response. The auctioneer continued: "Five hundred thousand?" Still no response. "Four hundred thousand?" "Three hundred thousand?" Then rather impatiently "Well, what is bid for it?" Mr. Richard J. Robbins, the contractor who erected it, bid \$300,000. Mr. J. S. Morton bid \$250,000, at which it was knocked down to him. Mr. Ellis announced that the building had been bought for the Permanent International Exhibition Company.

CONFAGRATION IN NEW ORLEANS.—Early on Friday morning a fire broke out at the corner of St. Bernard and Claiborne streets. It reached and crossed Esplanade street, and three blocks were destroyed. The following is the number of houses destroyed: Twenty on Claiborne street, 24 on Robertson street, 32 on Villere street, 3 on Maris street, and 10 on St. Anna church on Esplanade street. The dwellings of Auguste and Amadee Conterre, Abrams, Rocca, Clark and Crozat—superb residences on Esplanade street—were consumed. Most of the buildings burned were small cottages, and hundreds of poor people lost all they possessed. Leon Durieux, a member of the Fire Department, had his leg broken in three places. About twenty firemen were injured, some of them seriously. One man had his neck broken by falling from a wagon. The loss is estimated at between \$300,000 and \$400,000; insurance, \$200,000. About fifty of the houses were occupied by one hundred families, who lost nearly all their effects, and are left destitute, many of them losing their wearing apparel.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

MEETS THE WANTS OF THOUSANDS.

Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh, is a new and powerful medicine, which we never sold a similar preparation that gave such universal satisfaction. We have to learn the first of our kind.

We are not in the habit of recommending patent medicine, yet your preparation meets the wants of thousands, and we think those afflicted should be convinced of its great merit, so that they suffering will be cured in twelve years constantly, and sold everywhere for Catarrh, but yours is the best. If you use it long, or you can use this letter or any part of it, you wish, write to us, and we will send you a copy of our book, and a bottle of our medicine, free of charge.

Very truly yours, S. D. SANFORD & CO., Stationers, Washington, Ind., Dec. 23, 1876.

5,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

The following testimonials are from Messrs. J. O. BOWMAN & CO., Denver, Colo., large and influential druggists. They report unprecedented large sales and universal satisfaction. No other disease is so extensively prevalent in that region. They speak of the following gentlemen as among their best customers:

SOLELY AFFLICTED.

J. O. Bowman & Co., Denver, Colo., Gentlemen:—Prompted by a friend who has been afflicted with Catarrh, I wish to add my testimony in behalf of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. I have been severely afflicted with this fearful disease for four years, and have tried every known remedy without success. I bought a bottle of your above CURE for you, which gave me almost instant relief. It being a constitutional and local remedy, I believe it to be all that is claimed for it, a Radical Cure for Catarrh. Very truly yours, J. O. BOWMAN & CO., Denver, Sept. 28, 1875. With James, Bliss & Co.

GREATLY AFFLICTED.

Messrs. J. O. Bowman & Co., Denver, Colo., Gentlemen:—I take pleasure in recommending SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH to all who are afflicted with this disease. It was given to me in all cases, and I have cured it with two bottles of the above CURE. About a year afterwards I was taken again with Catarrh quite severely, and immediately sent for another bottle, which cured me all right, giving me relief from the first day. I am confident that this remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and more, too. Having two sons, one in his infancy, and one a very truly yours, A. W. SMITH, Denver, Oct. 4, 1875.

EVERYTHING.

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J. O. Bowman & Co., Denver, Colo., Gentlemen:—Prompted by a friend who has been afflicted with Catarrh, I wish to add my testimony in behalf of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. I have been severely afflicted with this fearful disease for four years, and have tried every known remedy without success. I bought a bottle of your above CURE for you, which gave me almost instant relief. It being a constitutional and local remedy, I believe it to be all that is claimed for it, a Radical Cure for Catarrh. Very truly yours, J. O. BOWMAN & CO., Denver, Sept. 28, 1875. With James, Bliss & Co.

GREATLY AFFLICTED.

Messrs. J. O. Bowman & Co., Denver, Colo., Gentlemen:—I take pleasure in recommending SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH to all who are afflicted with this disease. It was given to me in all cases, and I have cured it with two bottles of the above CURE. About a year afterwards I was taken again with Catarrh quite severely, and immediately sent for another bottle, which cured me all right, giving me relief from the first day. I am confident that this remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and more, too. Having two sons, one in his infancy, and one a very truly yours, A. W. SMITH, Denver, Oct. 4, 1875.

EVERYTHING.

Messrs. J. O. Bowman & Co., Denver, Colo., Gentlemen:—I have used SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, and I am confident that it is the only thing that will cure this disease. I have tried all other remedies, but have given me relief. I am confident that this remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and more, too. Having two sons, one in his infancy, and one a very truly yours, A. W. SMITH, Denver, Oct. 4, 1875.

Each package contains Sanford's Improved Inhalant Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, \$1 per package. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and by mail. Address: J. O. BOWMAN & CO., Stationers, Washington, Ind., Dec. 23, 1876.

Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh, is a new and powerful medicine, which we never sold a similar preparation that gave such universal satisfaction. We have to learn the first of our kind.

We are not in the habit of recommending patent medicine, yet your preparation meets the wants of thousands, and we think those afflicted should be convinced of its great merit, so that they suffering will be cured in twelve years constantly, and sold everywhere for Catarrh, but yours is the best. If you use it long, or you can use this letter or any part of it, you wish, write to us, and we will send you a copy of our book, and a bottle of our medicine, free of charge.

Very truly yours, S. D. SANFORD & CO., Stationers, Washington, Ind., Dec. 23, 1876.

5,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

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